

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph of specification at Page 1, beginning on line 6 to read as follows:

a' This application is a continuation-in-part of United States Patent Application Serial Number 08/484,975 filed June 7, 1995, issued April 14, 1998 as U.S. Patent 5,737,894; of United States Patent Application Serial Number 480,968 filed June 7, 1995 and now U.S. Patent 5,692,352 issued December 2, 1997, and of United States Patent Application Serial Number 09/775,480 filed February 2, 2001, which are herein incorporated by reference. This application is related to United States Patent Application, Serial Number 486,950 filed June 7, 1995, also herein incorporated by reference. 09/059,146 filed April 13, 1998, issued October 16, 2001 as U.S. Patent 6,301,853. U.S. Patent 6,301,853 is a continuation-in-part of United States Patent Application Serial Number 08/484,975 filed June 7, 1995, issued April 14, 1998 as U.S. Patent 5,737,894; and of United States Patent Application Serial Number 480,968 filed June 7, 1995 and now U.S. Patent 5,692,352 issued December 2, 1997.

Please amend the paragraph of the specification at Page 18, beginning on line 5 to read as follows:

a2 FIG. 9 shows another embodiment with a standing seam 25C wherein the standing seam 25B of FIG. 8 has been rotated or formed downwardly in the seaming operation to create an acute angle with respect to first leg portion 48C. This seam provides a tighter, stronger and more watertight seam because the over-bending requires a longer arc length for first radiused portion 50C which tends to draw retaining groove 60C more tightly against tang member 72C, that is more tightly than the retention groove 60B of FIG. 8 is drawn against tang member 72B of FIG. 8. Drawing the retention groove 60C more tightly against tang member 72C promotes a sidelap shear capacity for the standing seam 25C.

FIG. 9 further shows the roof clip 46C lies in pressing contact adjacent a first side of the tang member 72C, encloses the distal end of the tang member 72C, loops back on and pressingly engages a second side the tang member 72C to enclose

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substantially all of the tang member 72C. Whereas, the roof clip 46 of FIG. 6 pressingly engages only one side of the tang member 72 of FIG. 6. By enclosing substantially all of the tang member 72C in pressing engagement with the roof clamp 46C, the area of surface contact between the roof clip 46C and the tang member 72C is increased, and the sidelap shear capacity, imparted in the standing seam 25C through downwardly forming the standing seam 25B of FIG. 8, is increased. That is, the sidelap shear capacity of the standing seam 25C is increased relative to a sidlap shear capacity attainable by downwardly forming the standing seam 25A of FIG. 6 to create an acute angle with respect to the first leg portion 48 of FIG. 6.

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Please amend the paragraph of the specification at Page 24, beginning on line 11 to read as follows:

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Finally, FIG. 30 shows the standing seam ~~25B~~ 25C formed of adjacent panels 24A having trapezoidal sidelap portions and secured to the underlying roof structure with the two-piece roof clip 122 of FIG. 27. It will be noted that all of the exemplary configurations of the standing seam 25 discussed herein above can be used with either flat pan or trapezoidal sidelap portions, and with either a one-piece roof clip 46 or a two-piece roof clip 122.

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